E. G. HASTMAN & CO. B. Q. BASTMAN, F. C. DUNNINGTON, J. Q. GRIPFITH:

G. C. POINDEXTER. DAILY SS. TRI-WEEKLY SS; WEEKLY \$2

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859.

Speech of Senator Johnson. We invite the special attention of our readers to o-day and will conclude to morrow,

vidson.

of indictment against ALLES A. HALL for the killing | ty; and that said committee have power to send for of G. G. Pornextee. Among other communications we have received the following : WARRIES COUNTY, Dec. 17, 1859.

MR. DUNNINGTON: I see from your paper that the the amendment, insert: Grand Jury for Davidson county have refused to find a true bill against Ataan A. Hata for the killing bery, in December, 1855, of the arsenal of the of G. G. POINDENTER. Will you, for the information | United States, at Liberty, in the State of Missouri of your readers in this section of the country, pub- by a mob or body of armed men, and report whether lish the rames of that Jury.

We would have supplied our friends with the desired information earlier but for engagements which be found below:

WM. H. CLEMMONS, Foreman. PHILIP S. STUMP, ELIJAH CREED, WILLIAM KIMBRO, ALEX EUCHANAN. J H CARTRIGHT. W. P. TURNER, F. H. GLEAVES, JOHN TAYLOR. WILLIAM CAMP, WILLIAM PUTLY. JOSIAH CASTLEMAN, JAMES MATLOCK.

Judge Bouglus suggested as the Candidate of the Opposition.

The Memphis Bulletin contains a lengthy commi nication headed, "In this explemity what are we to po?" written, says the Ballelin, with "marked ability," urging that "the Opposition South, the FILLMORE men North, and the Dot GLAS Democracy," shall combine in the next Presidential canvass, to elect Judge Dorotas, as the best and surest means of putting down faction and sectionalism.

This is a novel suggestion; but with a party that is forced to exclaim, "In this extremity what are we to do?" no device is too absurd to be resorted to. The Bulletin is not displeased with the suggestion. It save: "While we cannot endorse the article as an entirety, there is much in it that challenges our admiration." It freely admits that "such a cordial has. The discussion has taken a pretty wide range. umon and co-operation of all good and patriotic men as that suggested" by its correspondent, is necessary, as that suggested" by its correspondent, is necessary, occupying the position I do, to say a few words and "freely accords to Judge Douglas the well-won upon the resolution, and to answer some remarks character of being such a man," and that if compell- that have fallen from Senators during this discused to choose from the ranks of the Democracy. Judge D. would be its man. "But," says that paper, "how is such a union and co-operation to be brought abouts? This, it says cannot be done so long as Judge DotoLas "yields allegiance to the wire-work-National Conventions." This difficulty obviated, we think we are justified in saying that this leading Opposition organ, in the present extremity, would be willing to see Judge D. the leader of its party in this country. the ensuing contest for the Presidency; for, asks the Bulletin, "can our correspondent give us any assurance that Judge Douglas is prepared to enter the list for this championship."

We shall await with some interest an answer to the Bulletin's interrogatory.

Washington Items. Up to the present hour of writing no intelligence

has been received of the organization of the House The probabilities are that it will not be effected until after the holidays. The indications are that the President's Message

will not be sent in until the House is organized. Advices to the 18th state that the Democratic members of the Sonate, in caucus, had agreed upon the arrangement of Committees. Di-patches to the New York papers state that after a conference with Mr. Douglas, in which the Chairmanships of the Post Office, view Mr. YULDE, and of Patents were tendered him he declined any but that of the Territories, from which he had been deposed. This concession was refused, and the negotiation was closed. It was the general opinion of the sub-committee, and so expressed to him that Mr. YULEE should retire from the Post Office Committee, being a brother-in law of Postmaster-General Hour; but he refused saving he would decide the point of delicacy for himself and announce his purpose to the Senate. Mr Prou rejected the offer of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Patents, and threatens war on the whole arrangement in open Senate, on account of the sectional aspect of the committees. Mr. Bigler gets the Chairmanship of the Committee on Patents, and Mr. Lane that of Engrossed Bills. The Demo. cratic rule of the Serate is that the Chairmanships shall result from promotion, original positions being graduated by seniority of service. This process gives the heads of thirteen of the most important to the South wirtually the whole organization of

Mr Jouxsox, of Tennessee, at the former Caucus denounced the programme for Committees, because the Committee on Public Lands was packed against the Homestead bill. Mr. Jourson, of Arkansas, gets the Chairmanship, with Johnson, of Tennessee, Lane and Brago, as Democratic associates.

- Senator Masov's select committee on the Harp er's Ferry plot are preparing for a very thorough investigation. The law granted by the 34th Congress gives the committee power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses. Many will, it is said, be isummoned there from a distance.

Position of Louisiana. The Washington corres nondent of the Charleston Courier has the following By a despatch received here to-day, I learn that the State of Louisiana will probably matruct her repre sentatives in Congress to withdraw from that body, in the event of the election of Sherman to the Speakership of the House. The Governor of Louisiana will, for that purpose, call an early meeting of the Legislature.

Position of Georgia. The Hon. Martin J. Craw-Ponn, of Georgia, in his recent speech in the House of Representatives, said he was authorised to announce that every Democratic representative from the State of Georgia concurred in the sentiment that they never would submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express cays Capt. Farx-HAM, now in custody in this city, charged with being connected with the Wanderer affair, was formerly an officer under Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua, during 1856 '57. The Ecpress says his name is identified with some of the bloodiest conflicts and most brilliant a hievements of that eventful period.

VIUILANCE COUNTITIE IN DES ARC, ARK, -- From the the most prominent citizens of Des Arc, Ark., bave formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee to protect the community against the nefarious prac-

times of siroling Abolitionists. The Legislature of Alabama has passed a law r quiring the Nashville and Chattanooga Bailroad t drain the ponds along it in Jackson county. The Bellefont Eor asks "Does not the law extend to the

Memphis and Charleston Italicoad" The Bridgeport (Conn.) Reviser is informed that a large manufactory in that city has been obliged to cut down the working time of their hands within the past few days, simply because they have failed

to receive Southern orders since the Harper's Fer-The Legislature of South Carolina has directed the Governor to return the resolutions of the New York Legislature on the slave trade to the Execu-

tive of that State " without comment." The State of Kentucky gives notice that it will hquidate \$220,000 of the State debt on the 1st of Janmary proximo. Payment will be made at the Bank

of America, in the city of New York, A hill has been reported in the Virginia State Senate, authorizing the Virginia Board of Public Works to purchase of the city of Wheeling 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad Company The Permanent Fund of the New York Fire Department is now 597,250. The disbursements during the last year amounted to \$38,890.16. The proceeds of the annual firemen's ball were \$4,924.37. . The Hop. John P. Cardthers, Judge of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis, has re-

SPEECH HON. ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE,

INVASION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

In the Senate of the United States. DECEMBER 12, 1859. In the resolution of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, for the appearment of a Committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seture of the Armory and Arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the

following resolution, which was submitted by Mr

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to

Mason, on the 5th instant :

quire into the facts attending the late invasion and zure of the armory and arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a bard of med men, and report whether the same was at tended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any soops sent there to protect the public property whether such myasion and seizure was made ande color of any organization intended to subvert the ernment of any of the States of the Union; what the matructive and highly interesting speech of Sen- was the character and extent of such organization; stor Johnson, the publication of which we commence and whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein or accessory thereto by contributions of money, arms, munitions, or the place so invaded. And that said committee re port whether any and what legislation may in their inion, be necessary, on the part of the United the State, to publish, for the information of our rea- States, for the future preservation of the peace of ders, a list of the Grand Jury that ignored the bill the country, or for the safety of the public proper-

> The pending question being on the following mendment, moved by Mr. Thwancia. After the word "invaded," in the fourth clause of

the facts attending the invasion, seizure and cobsuch seizure and robbery was attended by resistance to the authorities of the United States, and folowed by an invasion of the Territory of Kansas and the plunder and murder of any of its inhabit have prevented us from obtaining the list. They will ants, or of any citizen of the United States, by the persons who thus seized the arms and ammunition he government, or others combined with them Whether said seizure and robbery of the the arsena were made under color of any organization is ended to subvert the government of the States of Perritories of the Union; what was the characte and extent of such organization; and whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were in dicated therein or accessory thereto by contribuions of money, arms, ammunition, or otherwise what was the character and extent of the military ipments in the hands, or under the control, of said mob, and how, and when, and where the same sere subsequently used by said mob; what was the alue of the arms and ammunition of every descrip on so taken from said arsenal by the mob; whet the same or any part thereof have been returned nd the value of such as were lost; whether Cap tain Luther Leonard, the United States officer amand of the arsenal at the time, communicat the facts in relation to its seizure and robbery to his aperior officer, and what measures, if any, were taken in reference thereto".

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said: Mr. PRESIDENT: I regret that this resolution, whe was first introduced, could not have passed with at discussion. It seemed to seek for information to anxious that the country should be furnished with , without looking at the question in a party aspect But it has turned out differently, and I regret that it nvolving party politics generally; and the range which it has taken has rendered it incumbent on a

It is my intention to do it in a proper spirit nd I trust and hope I shall not be led beyond the udary of propriety and courtesy Before I proceed, however, to the line of arzumen hat I intend to present on this occasion, I wish to otice some few remarks which fell from the Sena tor from Illinois, 1Mr. TREMBELL: I and I intend, af ing party leaders who get up and control Democratic ter noticing his remarks, to show that what has ecently occurred at Harper's Ferry, in the shape of an insurrection, or invasion, or treason, or by whatever name you may think proper to call it. has been the legitimate result of certain teachings in

> rom Illinois attempted to lay down the doctrine o the Republican party and to give his construction of that doctrine. In doing so he called our attention o their platform, which, he says, is a mere reiter ation of the Declaration of Independence, (at least, To make myself intelligible and distinctly under stood. I will read that portion of the platform which

> "Resolved, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to a self evident touth that all men are andowed with the inclient ble right of life, liberty, and the pursuat of happiness, and th grant these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdi-

As the discussion progressed, drawing deduction rom this part of the platform the Senator seeme think-that was the tenor of his argument-that w reiterating the Declaration of Independence i aid down by Mr. Jefferson, and showing that h ally meant to include persons of color in the Dec ation, and that such was the understanding of ou evolutionary fathers. I know that sometimes it he n said, and changes have been rung on it, that Me lefferson, the apostle of Democracy and of liberty land down the decirine that all men were created one these were life. liberty and the nursuit opiness. Now, it seems to me, that a party, an in ent party that understands all the doctrines an cinles of our Government, in this does creat in ustitution of the United States. When we tak ie Declaration of Independence and connect it wit here a man throughout the length and breadth his broad Republic who believes for one instant the Mr. Jefferson, when he perned it, had the negro por ulation in his mind? Notwithstanding he says that all men are created equal, and that they are b their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights hat amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursu happiness," is there an intelligent man through it the whole country, is there a Senator, when I Las stripped himself of all party prejudice, who will ome forward and say that he believes Mr. ion, when he penned that paragraph of the Declar tion of Independence, intended it to embrace the African population? Is there a gentleman in the Se ate who believes any such thing? Is there any or who will stake his reputation on the assertion that of Independence? There is not a man of respectae intelligence who will hazard his reputation upor ch an assertion. Why then indulge in this od cap-mium discussion? Why try to delude and deceive e great mass of the people by intimating that Mr ferson mount Africans or the African race? How vere we situated when Mr. Jefferson penned the aration of Independence? Did he not ownslave hid not most of the persons in the Congress which opted the Declaration own slaves, and after the claration was adopted, by way of giving a correc terpretation to it, what do we find incorporated in e Constitution of the United States? Were negroe hen considered the persons who were embraced in he Declaration of Independence. Were they not idered as property? In fixing the represent tion, slaves were regarded as property, and only hree-fifths of them were to be counted, clearly regnizing that they were one of the forms of pr ty, and not persons intended to be embraced i

ie Declaration of Independence, as contended by What more was provided in the Constitution he United States, by way of giving a clear construcn to the Declaration of Independence. It was rovided that fugitives from labor should be restor I to the States from which they escaped on demand being made. Does that look as is description of persons were embraced in the Declaration of Independence, and were consider ual to the white race? It is evident to my mind nd it must be so to everybody also, that Mr. Jeffer on meant the white race, and not the African race. his own acts, and those of his associates, when they or slaves, and afterwards passing laws and makne wills which provided for their regular descent as operty, confirm it. Then it seems to me that is does not avail the Senator much. But in the next resolution of the platform, which he read, it is

over the Territories of the United States for their Government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit! In the Territories those twin relies of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

In the production of the United for from Illimois argues, that the power of Congress being sovereign over the Territories, it can exclude sharely from the Territories, it can exclude sharely from the Territories. What do you mean by sovereignty? I shall not understate to define it on this occasion, but I will give my understanding of the power of Congress over the Territories. When the sharely contained and the power of Congress over the Territories, the sentory is shall not understanding of the power of Congress over the Territories. It can exclude states one in ten years the census is taken. That being down the basis that I have just a suggestion of the Sentor from Alabama, [Mr. Clay.] smill:

'Mr. President, I will not eavil about the word 'crime.' I do not call it a crime in citizens of the Sentor of the Spath to hald slaves and the pelicity of the Sentor of the Sentor from Alabama, [Mr. Clay.] smill:

'Mr. President, I will not eavil about the word 'crime.' I do not call it a crime in citizens of the South to hald slaves and the pelicity of the Sentor of the South to hald slaves and the power and a conflict between two descriptions of its states, once in ten years the census is taken. That being down the basis that I have just a surface to be suggestion of the Sentor from Alabama, [Mr. Clay.] smill:

'Mr. President, I will not eavil about the word 'crime.' I do not call it a crime in citizens of the South to hald slaves and the pelicity of the Sentor from Alabama, [Mr. Clay.] smill:

'Mr. President, I will not eavil about the word 'crime.' I do not call it a crime in citizens of the South to hald slaves are to be apportioned, to whom? Among the slave in the section of the South to hald slaves are to be apportioned at the section of the South the word in the other.

'Mr. President, I will not eavil about the word crime.' I've on the Sentor. I want the people in the Sentor of the South the

see how it will operate. You say that all men are created ecual, and that the power of the Federal Government is sovereign in the Territories. Will you,

ty with the white man in the Territories over and. Then, if your ratio were one hundred thous-which you claim sovereign power? I believe the sensor's constituents in Illinois agree with me in floor less than we should have if all our ne-Declaration; and, if they have interpreted it wrongfufly, I want to know from him if he is repared to commence the work in that quarter, and luce his doctrines to practice. When we turn to the declaration of independence of Illinois, if I may so call it, what do we find? In the constitution of

and have certain inherent and indecessible rights; among which are those of cojoying and defending life and like ty, and of ac-"And that the said committee also inquire into llinois shall consist of all free male able-bodied persons, negroes, unlattoes, and Indians excepted to do what? To perform militia duty, notwith-Is not that a correct interpretation of the declaration in this case, as well as the Constitution is a cor-

> and laws, we find furthermore, and it will not be come into a court of justice and be competent wit-

Declaration of Independence. So much as to getting at what the Republican party would do who
claim sovereign power over the Territories. You
talk about a free man, and yet this man who is
free and equal, according to your idea of the subject, is not permitted to come into a court of jus
tice as a competent witness against a white man.

The properties of the great natural right as possible; but no
government is perfect, and therefore we do in Illimit a super. of the manteriance ce
with these institutions; and that, in the event of a war (the remit of which no man could tell; the freaty making power comes
to be equivalent to universal curantipation.

And do we not see the whole idea, to get up a astitute a freeman? Oh, yes, I suppose he en equal. oys liberty. Liberty! Deprived of every privi-

We will perpetuate free government, by continuing the sciples that he advocated But, air, what beyond that? How it come, from a gentleman upon that side of the House, to It us we must not call ourselves Republicans, when they as me to call themselves Democrats! Democrats! And the il ation of your principle, Democracy, is the supr stocracy of slaveholders in this courtry. Any man can uities of the South to promote that of ene-fifth-free white | answer that

I I understand him correctly, he proceeds upon idea that anybody can be a Democrat who is a favor of the spread or the maintenance of slave-: he seems to lay that down as an essential or ne qua non of being a Democrat. Now, when come to look at the broad principles of the Demcatic party, we find that, so far as the institution slavery is concerned, it constitutes a very small ratic party assume to be a national party; the Demcratic party assume to maintain the Constitution and all its guarantees as it is. They assume that this Constitution that was made and handed down to s by our forefathers, guaranties the institution of be in favor of such a proposition. avery wherever found within the United States. hey, in advocating the Constitution of the country s it is, stand by this institution called slavery, it seing recognized by the Constitution of the United states, which guaranties that it shall not be disarbed. Then the Democratic party stand on the orstitution of the country. They propose no innovation. They have made no advance on the North. for instance, the Territory of Arizona was colonized They propose the introduction of no new institution. o far as the northern States are concerned; but hey are disposed to stand by the Constitution of the ntey, as it has been handed down to them, willing and anxious to abide by its guaranties. Because a man in the North, who agrees that the in stitution is constitutional, who agrees that the Southern States have constitutional guaranties, stands by an individual in the South maintaining these great constitutional rights, does that aroue that he is in favor of the spread of African slavery; that he is for continuing it any more than the Con stitution continues it! It seems to me not; and what the Senator lays down as the touchstone of the Democcatic party, is not the basis of that party. It is a question now before the country, and has been one among other questions for a considerable length of time; and the time has well high aprived, I think, when Senators, North and South, East and West,

driving us. In the remarks of the Senator from Illinois, which for the country, and not for one out of twenty or one out of sixty of the people. I have heard that idea suggested before. It is intended to have its influence in the Southern States. It is based on the ild idea that a man who owns one hundred slaves stands equal to sixty white persons in political rights, by reason of the three-fifths clause of the stitution. How does this matter really stand? Why will you not look at it on its true basis? Let us get at this legislation under the Constitution of the nited States, and we will show that the Senator's argument is sophistry-pardon me for calling it by The Constitution gives it that interpretation. And that name—that it is not sound in logic, that it is not sound in the premises, and, of course, not in the

had better begin to look into it, and see where it is

portioning representation in the other House money the States and declares that all the free population shall be included, Indians excepted; and it embraces three fifths of the slaves, who are to be adddred slaves stands equal to sixty white men at home. comption that the Federal Government has sover | chet their representatives by general ticket, every

one?

Do not Illinois and all the other non-slaveholding operation of their free colored population in representation? After getting in the Territories, what will you do with the black we will test the product of some into the Territories. Let me ask the population when it goes into the Territories. Let me ask the product of size in the Territories. Now, we will test the practical operation of your doctrines. Let me ask them, and I call upon them to goes into the Territories and of sugar. Is that conficts the means and sometimes a super-special population. The first and wrong, if truth and false arise ask the Republican party, proceeding upon these two ideas, that all men are created equal, what is your proceeding to the southern mental population of the right, as well as individuals. If right and wrong, if truth and false arise arise ask the Republican party, proceeding upon these two ideas, that all men are created equal, what is your proceeding to the southern mental population of the right, as well as individuals. If right and wrong, if truth and false arise arise to be mere conventional truth and false arise arise and to the North and paperson of the south and that the power of Congress is sovereign in the Territories, what will you do with the black you permit them to muster? No. Where then is in confict with his labor. No. What then? He buys them with the product of cotton, or rice of tobacconding to some other individual it will be wrong.

The learn to slave labor. Where does the northern man that the power of the right, as well as individuals. If right and wrong, if truth and false ariseles? He goes to the North and paperson population in representation? After getting ariseles? He goes to the North and paperson population of the right, as well as individuals. If right and wrong, if truth and false ariseles? He goes to the North and paperson population of the right, as well as individuals. If right and wrong, if truth and false ariseles? He goes to the North and paperson population of the right and wron answer me before the country, will you let the free colored population that emigrates into the Territo-tice is another. Suppose all the slaves in the Southies stand on an equal footing with the white popu-

Where, then, is this great hardship to you; where is the wrong in the Constitution to you

of independence, their views and sentiments on the the equality of black men and white men, when country; but I trust and hope it will not. and see the truth as it is. It is the want of understanding which gives rise to discussion; not the understanding of the question which causes argument.

South protect the free is where the irrepression confiner exists. It
the Federal Government was formed. I propose to
is between the dollars and cents of the North and the
read an extract from the fourth volume of Mr. Jef-Let us understand the principles embraced in the ferson's works, an entry under the head of Decem- free labor. Constitution as they are, and then we can approach ber 13, 1803: each other as brothers of the same great family, and

to hold a negro in slavery. Why does not the Senator, in the State of Illinois. controverted by the Senator, that even these men place the negro, he being a freeman, on the same

equal ground with himself? Mr. TRUMBULL. If the Senator from Tennessee pesses against a white man. They are not permit-will allow me, as he has dwelt on that point, I will refused on the ground that the South would ultihesses against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man. They are not permit will allow measure against a write man will be against a write will be against a write man will be against a write write write write will be against a write will be against a write write write write will be against a write w penalties. They are not permitted to remain in any all men are created equal, by which I do not mean county without giving security that they, in the that all persons are equal in organized society. The fature, will not become chargeable on the poor fact is an abstract truth; but when we come to form list. Although these are the provisions of the con-stitution and laws of his own State, the Senator have equal rights. If the Senator from Tennessee athetically and eloquently repeats the words of the denies that proposition, I would ask him, in the ab-Declaration of Independence that all men are creat- sence of all government, and when men are created ed equat. Look at his own constitution, look at his without a society, who is superier? And how is it own laws, look at his own declaration of inde- that a white man is superior to a black man, or a pendence which uses the same language; and yet man to a woman? I 'ake it that women are created hey say they are not equal, and that the negro with the same natural rights that men have; but race was not embraced and was not in the mind | they do not have the same political rights in society. of the men who penned the Declaration of Inde- I understand that declaration which has been quoted that e endence.

So much for giving a literal construction to the language in the Illinois constitution, to mean simply spen it, he would say that this same Congress would sate that cause it and the curse and the displeasure of the All mighty spen it, he would sate the displeasure of the All mighty spen it, he would say that this same Congress would sate that cause it and the curse and the displeasure of the All mighty spen it, he would sate that this same Congress would sate that cause it and the curse and the displeasure of the All mighty spen it, he would sate that this same Congress would sate that cause it and the curse and the displeasure of the All mighty spen it, he would sate that this same Congress would sate that cause it and the curse and the displeasure of the All mighty spen it, he would sate that this same Congress would sate that the same constitution, to mean simply Declaration of Independence. So much as to get an assertion of the great natural truth that all men not permitted to stand in the ranks as a man fit and we make a distinction between the political foray, make a descent on a Southern Sh

no franchise that pertains to a is when governments and societies are to formed seman! He is a worse slave in fact than the Af- Then we raise the question at once whether this derican who is in the South and in bondage; a great scription of individuals is equal to another description in the south and in bondage; a great scription of individuals is equal to another description of deal worse, for by these restraints and restrictions tion of individuals. The constitution of the Senator's he is made a slave; he enjoys the shadow of the own State assumes that all members of the white race. name of being a freeman, but is stripped of all the the race for whom they were making and formfranchises that constitute a freeman. He is a slave, in fact, without a master; and I think his is a great. African may be equal to his fellows in his own coundeal worse condition than that of the slave who has I try, surrounded by his own kind of people, who are rior to the white race ; but, because he is trans-In connection with this point, the Senator has ferred here, or happens to be born on this continent, brown out another idea which I do not know whe- he is not invested with the same rights with one

ther I clearly apprehend or not. Of course that is of our race; he is not created equal in the very be my fault and not his. He says in another portion ginning. The distinction begins with the very germ But I wish to ask the Senator a question. Assuming equality to be the rule in a natural state where there is no law, he assumes, then, that the black man is created with the same rights that the white man is. You assume that the power of the Federal Government is sovereign ever a Turritory. You of them. But, in opposition to slavery. I gu as far as any of them but, in opposition to slavery. I gu as far as any of them. But, in opposition to slavery. I gu as far as any of them. an aristocracy of slavebolders in this courtry. Any man can be a member of the Democratic party who will adopt your creal on the subject of the spread of slavery and the appending of slavebolding institutions in this country, which concern directly not one man in sixty of the population of this Union. That is the party that has arrocated to itself the name of Democrat. and that reproaches us for calling ourselves Republicans. Democrats A party that legislates for the interest of government is sovereign over a Turritory. You now go into a community where there are no whites calling our stabilished. Will you, under this general idea of liberty, and this declaration that all men are created equal, in the organization of your territorial government under your sovereign power, make the negro equal to the white man? Will the Senator government under your sovereign power, make the negro equal to the white man? Will the Senator his language then. Now, let me ask my brethren of

Mr. TRUMBULL, Does the Senator desire that I should answer him now? Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Certainly, if you think proper. Mr. TRUMBULL. I should be governed by the circumstances of the people. I would not give to which I have just read, that he says he firmly believe the negro population the same political rights that I would to the white population in every case. I do it comes by blood, let it come. Are we prepared to not know that I would in any case. When we come submit to a state of things like this? Are we t ortion of the basis and principles on which they to form our political government, it is a matter of hear these teachings year after year, and behold the ntend and expect to administer this Government. expediency as to how it shall be formed, in regard recent developments, and say that we feel no apand have administered it heretofore; but the Demo- to the political rights of the persons who are to comto the political rights of the persons who are to compose it. I am not prepared to say that I would give Senators, I could show you that the same idea and the same political rights either to females or to ne-groes that I would to the white male population. Under ordinary circumstances certainly I should not from Massachusetts. [Mr. Wilsox,] and the Senator Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Mr. President, all

> part, not his. But perhaps I can make my proposition understood by asking another question. If, and filled up with a free colored population altogether, would the Senator be willing to admit it into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the other States of this Confederacy? Mr. TRUMBULL. My idea about the admission of spect the United States constitute only one nation new States is this: I would not admit any communiy applying to become one of the members of this

endangering the peace of the Union itself. In my independ, as I said the other day, when discussing this question, there is a distinction between the white and the black races, made by Omnipotence rights without one domineering over the other, and therefore I advocate the policy of separating these

would apply to them as well as to the question I have put. If I am wrong in construing it so, he can correct me; but, in his last remarks, he has admit-labor. I hope the Senate will pardon me if I digress ted what I set out to prove, which was opposed to again from the line of my argument, to combat he laid down a few days since, and what, it seems to he laid down a few days since, and what, it seems to no ioundation in truth. The premises of the Sename, according to my understanding, the honorable tor are wholly incorrect; but, as long as the content of the second of the seco

last expla nation, has conceded the whole ground; ed to the whole number of white persons. From | and all this clamor and claptrap about liberty, and is originates the idea that the man holding a hen- men being created equal, falls to the ground, and the projudice on the public mind. How does the matter start? Is that the basis and is it the manner in which the thing operation projudice on the public mind. How does the matter start? Is that the basis and is it the manner in which the thing operation projection of the platform of his possible which the thing operation projection of the platform of his possible which the thing operation projection of the platform of his possible which the start of the second incomplete which the platform of stand is in the manner in stand is it the manner in resolution of the platform of his party, which puts applied to a wrong case. There is a war always duce a su from Illinois argues, that the power of Congress | Not at all. Under the Constitution of the United | barbariam, the Senator, in reply to a suggestion of

ve and immediate reserved to the States respectively. Con- apportionment of representation it is to be apportanted are reserved to the States respectively. Concern the states were to a Territory of the United States. Sentation. You apportion the representation to the right and wrong, truth and falsehood, vice and vir- lowing the plow in the right and fertile plains of here does it even get sovereign power in reference the benefit of the representation, and then it is that I have received, these things exist; and, in my view, king boots and shoes in New York and Massachuthe District of Congress of the United States may exercise ex- the Legislature is to prescribe the mode of electing a thing cannot be a crime in one place, and not a setts! Is there any conflict between their labor; those representatives. What becomes of your idea usive and limited power, but not sovepeign power and but not sovepeign power We know what the practice of the world is; in some and the man in the South who is raising cotton, rice, gu power in reference to the Territories of the qualified voter standing upon equal footing? But, nations one thing is practiced and tolerated by law and tobacco with his slaves? The assumption is moreover, all the citizens of the States stand on an intel States.

But suppose, by way of testing the sincerity of sincer Republican party, we proceed on the idea that rived under the Constitution of the United States in power of Congress is sovereign in reference to this additional representation. The man that does of territories, and that, in legislating for the Territories. Congress has the right to prescribe the maitheations of the citizen who shall become an inhibitant or resident of the Territories. Bear in this additional representation as much as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Do you understand that? What as the slave holder. Sply to the argument is clear and conclusive that the one mutually benefits the other; that slave labor is a teaching is the Senator's to a nation? Nations must have a high appreciation of the right, as well as individuals. Nations must have a high appreciation of the right, as well as individuals. The Territories are the foundation of all things, and that the practices of this or that a start he practices of this or that a start he practices of this or that the one mutually benefits the argument is clear and conclusive that the one mutually benefits the other; that slave labor is a teaching is the argument is clear and conclusive that the one mutually benefits the other; that slave labor are slave labor as a first practices of this or that the order. The splead of the citizen who shall be come an inas the slave here on a slave labor are slave labor as a first practices of this or that the order. The splead of the right which lies at the foundation of all things, and that the practices of this or that the order is a strength or the right which lies at the foundation of all things, and that the practices of this or t system of morals; that each man must judge of right

when the free colored population goes into the Ter- out masters? I mean the free negroes who are my teachings, there is a great moral principle of conflict between them? None. It is not entitled, in shorn of every franchise, hat constitutes a freeman. You get a full representation for all your free negrees, and yet you complain. How would the matter operate if all the negroes in the South were free! How would that effect this question of representation for all your free negrees, and yet you complain. How would the matter operate if all the negroes in the South were free! How would that effect this question of representation as operating as nature itself. Now, we are told in the Senate of the United States. In the presence of this reign; that it reigns throughout all time as deep and as pervading as nature itself. Now, we are told in the Senate of the United States. In the prejudices, that he constitution of the senate of the United States. Suppose you were to emancipate the white population? Come up and tell us. It is fair to put it by you. You have presented a theory in the white population? Come up and tell us. It is fair to put it to you. You have presented a theory in the would it be three-fifths or five fifths. Would it be three-fifths or five fifths. Would it be three-fifths or five fifths. White journed? Will you place the African on an equality what them all strees, when you came to apport to the value of the constitution of the present the sentence of the united States. Suppose you were to emancipate the white population? Come up and tell us. The next question of mes up, under what eircumstances is it right? It is said to be right in Turkey, which is given as an illustration, and to be wrong here. If it is wrong, it violates a great truth, a word, it is three-fifths of four million, assuming the site of the united the termination of the it teststs from eternity; that it reigns throughout all time as deep and as pervading as nature itself. Now, we are told in the Senate of the United States. Suppose you were to emancipate the white population? Come up and tell us. The next question of mes up, under what eircumstances and wrong under others.

The next question of the it to think that I could stated, espects with the shorn of every franchise that constitutes a freeman. right which lies at the foundation of all things; that point of fact, to be dignified with the appellation of will you take that ground? Will you place the African population, or their descendants, or a mixed fiths is two million four hundred thousand. What make it right. If my memory, serves me right, I money or an aristocracy of labor? Which is the colored population of the African race, on an equative with the white man in the Territories over and. Then, if your ratio were one hundred thousand. What make it right. If my memory, serves me right, I money or an aristocracy of labor? Which is the would two-fifths be? One million six hundred thousand make it right. If my memory, serves me right, I read the teachings or the doctrines of a professor called Hoffman, who, I think, wrote about the year Every man has the answer in his own mind. 1598, just two hundred years before the Virginia resolutions were passed. I like to remember epochs, puts his capital into labor. He commences the prothe construction that I have given to the Declaration of independence and the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the colored population. The colored population in the colored population. The colored population is and if they have interpreted this Declaration; and if they have interpreted this capital into labor. He commences the product peculiar to stand that. Instead of getting twenty-four Representatives for the blacks, we should have forty Representatives for the blacks, we should have forty Representatives and all that was true in philosophy was false in theology, and all that was true in theology and all that was true in theology. theology, and all that was true in theology was false in capital is in slave labor. His talent, his mine philosophy. This is a sort of paradox, and yet he found and his influence are employed to make slave labor. ed a sect, and many flocked to his standard, and in- productive, and, at the same time, to make it yield You get a full representation for your negroes, who, I think, are slaves without masters, for they are detailed the doctrine that he taught. It seems to me the greatest amount in dollars and cents; and just that system of ethics would suit the doctrines which in proportion as he can find new markets, devise prived of all that constitutes freemen. Our slaves enjoy all the rights of freemen, with one or two exenjoy all the rights of freemen, with one or two exceptions; and to be deprived of these is an advantage to them in the relation which they occupy. Slavery, instead of being an element of political power to the South, is an element of political weakness in the national councils. Is not that easily seen and understood? Then, why try to poison the minds of your stood? Then, why try to poison the minds of your people? Why try to deceive them? Why not tell them that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free that is a significant to the power that if all the slaves were free, instead of the power that if all the slaves were free. Its publication leaves us but little room for editorial matter.

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Its publication leaves us but little room for editorial matter and ext nt of the South being diamashed in the Congress of the Whoth the pays the highest price for labor. He is interested in getting the highest price for labor. He is of the sum of the United States, she would have sixteen more Republicanism. I think we shall have to fall back on the teachings of Professor Hoffman, if the slaves were free, instead of the power of the South being diamashed in the Congress of the United States, she would have sixteen more Republicanism. I think we shall have to fall back on the teachings of Professor Hoffman, if the slaves were free, instead of the power of the South being diamashed in the Congress of the United States, she would have sixteen more Republicanism. I think we shall have to fall back on the teachings of Professor Hoffman, if the slaves were free, instead of the power of the South being diamashed in the congress of the United States, she would have sixteen more Republicanism. I think we shall have to fall back on the teachings of Professor Hoffman, if the slaves were free, instead of the power of the South being diamashed in the congress of line of the United States, she would have sixteen more Republicanism. I think we shall have to fall back on the truth? What the alaves were free, instead of the power of the South being diamashed in the congress of the United States, she would have sixteen more Republicanism. I think we shall have to fall back on the United States, and by doing so he becomes of the United States, she would have sixteen more Republicanism. I think if all the slaves were free, instead of the Congress of of independence, their views and sentiments on the subject; and if the Senator entertains the views that the condition of a that he presented here the other day, I would suggest to him the proposity of going to the State of Illino is and commencing the work of reformation there by changing their organic haw. Although they dechanging their organic haw and sentiments on the equality of black men and white men, when and white men, when and white men, when and the condition of a something the highest free colored man in the North is infinitely worse than that of the slave in the South? What, then, becomes of your argument of equality? There is nothing in it. Why can we not, as brothers in the changing their organic haw and sentiments on the equality of black men and white men, when and the honorable senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the beginning that what I was saying in reference to the Senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the beginning that what I was saying in reference to the Senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the beginning that what I was saying in reference to the Senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the consumes, what I was saying in reference to the Senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the beginning that what I was saying in reference to the Senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the consumer. Who gets the otherwise and his doctrines. I stated in the beginning that what I was saying in reference to the Senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the consumer. I stated in the beginning that what I was saying in reference to the Senator from Illinois and his doctrines. I stated in the consumer. I stated in the consumer. I stated in the consumer that I was saying the highest prices, and he pays corresponding prices for every-than the consumer. I stated in the consumer than clare that all men are born equal in the State of Blinois, what do they do in their constitution? It a disposition to understand our Constitution as it is, shows that when our people speak of men being equals they do not include the African race, but regard them as an inferior race. Illinois says in her constitution that "the militia of the State of her constitution that "the militia of the State of her constitution that "the militia of the State of her constitution that "the militia of the State of her constitution that "the militia of the State of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that the her constitution that "the militia of the state of her constitution that the her constitution that the militia of the state of her constitution that the man who has his thousand dollars ment on the popular all rate continuous at rate of the argument South prior to the year 1800, about ten years after there is where the irrepressible conflict exists.

> "The Rev. Mr. Collin, of New Engl nd, who is now here at each other as brothers of the same great family, and stand by our bond of union as it is. If the Constitution of the Declaration of Independence in the other case? What more do we find in that constitution?
>
> "In all elections, all white male inhabitant above the age of twonty one years, having rended in the State air months next preceding the elections, shall enjoy the right of an elector."
>
> The voters are white men, not free negroes. Notwithstanding in the declaration they say all men are born equal, yet here is aclass of persons who they say not equal to the white man, who shall not come to the hallot-box, shall not be found in the rank smustering; and, as we go on and examine the constitution.

Thus we find that prior to the year 1800, when a simple application was made to the elder Adams for the use of his name by a New England man, the Rev. Charles Coffin, to solicit subscriptions to aid in building up an institution in the South, it was enemy of the North; and that as dissolution would finally take place, it was a bad investment for north ern men to put their tunds in Southern institutions. I referred to this circumstance, which is familiar to me, as a beginning point, as a specimen brick of the building out of which this whole fabric has been reared against the South and her institutions. In the Twenty-Seventh Congress, at the extra session John Quincy Adams said, upon the celebrated 21st rule, prohibiting the reception of abolition petitions: self would come within the constitutional action of Congress that there would be no longer any pretension that Congress had

to muster, is not permitted to intermarry with a rights of men and women. While we do that, we lish a provisional government, and if the Federal white, is not permitted to vote. What, then, does admit the great God-given truth that all are created Government is called upon to interfere, under the treaty-making power, we will emancipate all your Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee. That is the precise slaves? This idea has been longer inculcated than sge, he yet enjoys liberty! He is a freman, and point at which we come to ascertain those rights : it many are willing to believe. Mr. Adams's speech "This was what he had then said ; and he would add to it not

that, in his opinion, if the decision of this House, taken two days ago, should be reversed, and a rule established that the House would receive on retition on this subject, the people of the North would be i, so facto absolved from all ool gation to obey any call from Congress."

Here is the whole doctrine laid down, broad and wide, upon which these recent depredations were to be committed. They have been the result of teachings like these. The idea was thrown out as to the manner in which the Federal Governmen could be caused to interpose, and how, by its interposition, under the treaty-making power, all the It depends entirely upon where he is born. what Mr. Adams said in the Twenty-Seventh Consouthern slaves were to be emane gress-sixteen years ago. About that time, in a let ter written to the Abolitionists of Pittsburg, on the subject of anti-slavery societies, he said : "On the subject of abolitton, abolition societies, anti slaver; societies, or the liberty party, I have never been a member of any

these my sentments, I believe, very nearly accord with theirs
That slavery will be abolished in this country, and throu hou
the world, I firmly believe. Whether it shall be donn peaceab;
or by blood, God only knows; but it will be accomplished, I hav
no doubt; and by whatever way, I say, bt it come." the North, what are we to infer from teachings like these? We find that, before 1800, it was predicted by prominent, influential men, that this Union was not to stand; that the South was your enemy. In 1840, 1841 and 1842 we find the same doctrine rei erated by Mr. Adams the second. We find in the letter the end will come; and, by whatever means, even i the same doctrine, in reference to a dissolution of these States, has been inculcated by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wang, 1 We find the same doctrin promulgated by the Senator from New York, [Mr. that I want is, to get at the truth, and I want no fog | Skward,] in a remarkable speech delivered, not in or mystification about the subject. Do not understand me as assuming that the Senator is intentionally throwing fog about it. The fog may be on my and I want to follow it up. I speak now of Mr Seward as a politician, making a speech to the peo-

> the honorable Senator from New York said : 4 Hitherto, the two systems have existed in different Stat but side by side within the American Union. This has imprened because the Union is a confederation of States. But in another conduction, which is filling the States out to their very borders

ple at Rochester, as I have a right to do, and I shall

not misrepresent him if I know it. In that speech

The Senator continues-I want to quote him fully happily and pleasantly together, or enjoy equal rights without one double from the context, and thus do him injustice:

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who therefore I advocate the policy of separating these races by a system which shall rid the country of the black race, as it becomes free. I say I should not be propared, in the existing state of things, to admit, as will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding naa sovereign State of this Union, a community of ne-groes or of Indians either. will ultimately be tillet by free labor, and Charlest-n and New I just now quoted there is another idea thrown out, seemingly not only to affect the people outside the slaveholding States, but to affect those inside the slaveholding States, but to affect those inside the slaveholding States. It is said that the legislation of the South is for the benefit of one out of twenty of the Southern people. We dony it. We say that our legislation is in accordance with the Constitution and for the country and not for the constitution and were to fill up one of our Torritories and apply for admission here, it seems to me the Senator's answer editions, it is by no means an original, or even a modern one." The doctrine here proclaimed is, that there is an

me, according to my understanding, the honorable Senator has been denying. He admits to-day, in his explanation, that the Oregtor himself has made a difference between the black and the white race.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Not in their natural rights.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennassee. He says the difference begins with the very origin of man. If the Deity himself, according to the Senator's own admission, has made a difference between the races, how can they have been created with precisely the same equal rights and privileges? The difference same argument of raine, I wish to God that I might to-day speak to the citizens of every free State in this Confederacy, and could get them, with unprejudiced minds, to look at this proposition as it unprejudiced minds, to look at this proposition as it was new style Fancy Prints of the most calebrate of Gentlemen's Long Shawls, assorted; is do Gentlemen's Long S tween free and slave labor! It is untrue. It is a 5000 de dec23 proper case. There is a conflict always going on going on between capital and labor; but there is a I guarantee to be 100 per cent cheaper than any in this man The Senator makes use of the word "crime," and says polygamy is not a crime under all circumstive and limited, and those that are not expressly labor. Poes that make a conflict be-

Again, when a man raises mules and hogs in the

man at the North. Who can contradict the prov

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. OFFICIAL.

Opinions of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, at Jackson, April Term, 1859-Workman vs. the State. The prisoner was convicted of murder in the se and degree, and sentenced to eleven years imprison

ment in the penitentiary. A new trial was moved for on the ground of supposed incompetency of cer tain jurors, which was overruled. We pass by the exceptions of all the jurorsot well founded-save one. Two affidavits were presented made by John Stalcup and G. C. Harly which if credited would establish that William Rus one of the jurors who sat on the trial of the pri oner, had prejudged the case, and was consequent incompeten, under the rule laid down in Blakefield case, I Sneed 215. But several counter affidavits, of jurors in th case, and others, were produced on behalf of the State, tending very materially to destroy the credit of the two witnesses brought to impeach the competency of the jurors. The character of the juror and his conduct and feelings towards the prisas manifested on the trial, are wholly inconsistent

with the charge of his having prejudged the case. "He would say that if the free portion of this Union were called upon to expend their blood and their treasure to support that cause which had the curse and the displeasure of the Al the avowed criminal consection existing between Stalcup (whose statement is the strongest) and the wife of the juror, in addition to the hostility of feel ing growing out of a personal difficulty with th never himself, and the habits of extreme heartl intoxication of Harly-well justified the Circuit undeserving of any influence in the determination of the question; or at most as altogether insufficient not formed or expressed an opinion touching the | T. B. FITE, truth of the charge upon which the prisoner had | r. a. susrusts, In this view, there is no error in the judgment

and it will be affirmed. Test: M. D. Welch, Clerk.

Wheeler & Wilson's

Improved



SEWING MACHINES

THESE Machines having a reputation of their own, we are not compelled to use the s-me of E. HOWE, Jr., to set them. That our Machines are made under a license from tha find that for the six agouths, ending December 31, 1856, a

Ond Hundred and Ffty-five:

For the six months ending June 30, 1849,

Three Hundred and Thirty-six. Making the round number of

Five Hundred & Thirty-six Machines for one year. These are the Machines that are said to be made under the supervision of E. HOWE. Jr We leave it to this com munity to judge whether it is at all probable that E. HOWE. Jr., being in receipt of more than One Hundred Thrusand Du lars a year from different Sewing Machine Companies, would take the position of Overseer in a Factory where one hundred and fifty five Machines were made in six months. Persons in want of a Machine that will recommend itself, wil

lease call at our office and examine the Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. PARSONS & CO. deci23-d&twlm MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY. HAGAN & TREANOR. No. 6 Union Street. lave for sale the following Magazines for January-HARPEP'S MAGAZINE. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. LESLIE'S FAMILYMAGAZINE.

PETERSON'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, ALI YEAR ROUND. ATLANTIC MONTHLY, &c., &c., ubscriptions received by HAGAN & TREAMOR, JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Importers & Jobbers of Dry Goods. cases new style Fancy Prints of the most colebrated brands

4000 pieces Silk Velvet Bibbon, from No 114 to 20 PORTER! PORTER! PORTER! flict between two kinds of labor. By sophistry and ingenuity, a principle which is conceeded by all, is heads of the best Brown Staut Porfer, that can be found in the United States, for I challenge the world to pro-

> CLOSING SALE FOR 1859. CLOSING SALE FOR 1859.
>
> Nednesday, December 28, B. F. SHIELDS & CO will sell, in front of their Anetion Bosons, opposite Sewance Holel, the remainder of the Family Grocery Store, kept in house 17 College Street with Counters, Weights, Measures, Meal, Jugar and Coffee Stan is, Racks, Scales, &c.; also, & lot of second hand Farniture, Feather Beds and Fillows, Cargotings, &c., will be added, Patent Axes, Broad Axes, Stone Rammers, Picks, Drills, Augers, Window Glass, Nails, Iron Railing, C. 4 ton Twine, Wrapping Paper, Tobacco, Cigars, and a fine China Dining Set, with a variety of sundry articles, with orders to close without reserve for cash. No postponement on account of weather.
>
> N. B.—Sale of Varioties at Night.

N. B.—Sale of Varieties at Night.
P. 9.—Persons wishing Goods closed at this sale will please send them in previous to the day of sale.
deefS
B. F. S. & CO For Smithland, Paducah and Memphis,

THE splendid passenger steamer RED ROVER, Stresso, Master, will leave Nashville on L Tuestay, the 17th, at 2 P. M. JAVA COFTEE.

PRIME OLD JAVA, a large lot for sale at Boston

CRISP'S GAIRTY: Friday Evening, Becember 93d, 1858. Benefit of the exquisite estime.

Mrs. EMMA WALLER.

Great bill! Three popular pieces. The trial as Great bill! Three popular pieces. The trial act of Shak peace's Merchant of Venice. Mr. Waller as Shelock. Mrs. H. Orisp as Fortia. With the operatic drama of To conclude with the farce of Sinsher and Crasher.

Guy Mannering, or the Gipsey's Prophecy CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Will have a select variety of Scarfs, Stocks, and Neck Tier,
Robes, Densing Cases, Cigar Bolders, Pert Monies,
Canes, Fhetl Combs and Brushes, and many other things suits,
ble as presents, either Ladies or Gentlemen, all for sale at reasonable prices by

J. H. McGILL. BUNAWAY--\$100 REWARD.

AMAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July last, I amy mare boy JESSE. Jesse is about five feet six or seven inches high and weight about one hundred and thirty five its complexion rather brown, has rather a femining voice and laiks rather long; there is a piece bitten out one on, think it is the right one, but not positive. I will give the above reward if taxen out of the State, and Twenty five Dellars if apprehended in the State and sourced so that I get him.

decks with Jahus E. NEWSOM, Nashville, Tenn. Auction, Storage Ware Rooms. 27 COLLEGE STREET. Ware and Merchandise, either on special Storage or fer ubile or Frivate sale.

B. W. SHIELUS & CO.,

DALY'S ABOMATIC VALLEY WHISKEY.

In this age of adulturated and deleterious Liquore, it is a source of satisfaction to be able to introduce to public motion the above article—an article of unquestioned purity, and possessing no qualities except such as have the most favorable influence on the human constitution.

A few rods of soil on the banks of the Rhine produces the range, which will flourish nowhere also, from whose loise. A few rods of soil on the banks of the Rhine produces the grape, which will flourish nowhere class from whose line proceeds the "Joh misberg," the choicest wine in the weeld.

A few sares of land in Cube pro tuces a tobacca, the flavor and quality of which, when manufactured into cigars, are incomparably superior to that of the product of any other soil. And a narrow strip of land in the parism of Natchitochee, in Louisians, has long supplied the world with a super-excellent strike of must, from such tobacca as cannot be induced to grow elsewhere.

In like manner it has long leen known that a limited territory lying in the valley of the Mos angabels river, exclusively brings forth a rye, of propersies so marked and peculiar that its distribution produces a whisky of risch super-lative character as pieces it beyond rivalry.

By a process recently discovered, and now known only to my manufacturer, the grain from the choicest spot of this favored locality is made to yield.

The Aromatic Valley Whiskey, with which no other can stand an instant's comparison. I have no apprehension of being accessed of publishing un warrantable, or even exaggrated encomiums, to any who wi first subject my whisky to test.

It is now the standard article at all the first clear hetels and clubs in the city of New York, and wherever it is introduced it at once assumes its leading position, is Awarded the Palm of Superiority, and the demand for it becomes a thing establ'shed.

It is defined properties are such, that while its immediate of fects are pleasant and grainful, it exercises the happiest permanent influence upon the constitution.

I have analyzed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find to se a pure artisle, of fine flavor, and without any del t rious admixture.

New York. JAS. B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist. STATE ASSATSE'S OFFICE, 32 Somerset Street, Wst. H. Datr, New York: —I have made a che wical analysi
your Aromatic Valley Whisky, and find it pure, fine flave
Rys Watsky, containing no injurious matters of any sind,
I would recommend it as saitable for medical and public purses. CHAS. T. JACKSON, State Aumyer,

Ws. H. Daty: --Your Aromatic Valley Whisky is received, and after careful examination. I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating impredients so frequently used.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. J. MAPES, Analytical Chemist. II F Consumers can depend upon setting a pure article when they buy the Valley Whisky, as it is sold by the bottle and case only.

19 South William Street, New York, Role Poursieter. For sale in Nashville by RAWORTH & CLEMM.

THE partnership existing herotofore between the undersigned under the style of L. B. & T. D. FITE, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 13.h inst. Hither partner will use the name of the firm in fiquadation. Nashville, Dec. 21, 1859. NEW FIRM. PRAME W. GRI EN.

Fito, Shepherd & Co., (Successors to L. B. T. P. Fite,) AVING purchased the Stock of Goods of L B & T D Fits. Wholesale Dry Goods Business,

at the old stand. No 1 Public Square, and will endeavor to merit the liberal share of the patronage of Merchants buying in this market. FITS, SHEPARHD & CO. Nashville, Dec. 21, 1859 P. S.—I. B Frra will remain in the House and give his atter log to the business. [dec 22 ins\$5: F, 8 & Co. Freight to New York and Philadelphia

COTTON AND PLOUR. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH. ofton per bale of not more than 500 pounds weight........ \$4 2 No insurance necessary except from Charleston a.d Savannah to New York and Philadelphia. Cutton compressed at the option and expense of steamers, when compressed, it can be freighted from New York to foreign ports at \(\times 15 \) is less than cost n not compressed.

If Friough receipts issued by the Freight Agent of the Nashville and thattanoog Railroad.

C. W. ANDERSON, dec 921f-B P Charleston and Savannah PREIGHT LINES.

RATES REDUCED AND SPEED INCREASED. EXPRESS Freight Trains onall the roads. On and after the 24th December, 1859, through rates from New York to First Class, per 100 lbs, \$1 64 Third Class, per 100 lbs, \$1 Second Class, do 1 35 Fourth Class, do 1 lats Caps and Bonnets, \$2 25 Time from S-vanuah and Charleston to Nashville, three, three If and four days

New York and Philadelphia, seven and a half, eight and n me days. Intervening Subbaths cause the above variations in time, as no POETRY OF THE WOODS -Turkey antique. Intervening Sabaths cause the above variations in time, as no tright tright are run on Sunday over three lines. No detentions by ice or snow. Overclarges and damages (except damages occurring at sea) promptly adjusted by the Kashville and Chattanouga Bailroad on delivery.

dec 22-tf page Who invented the Sewing Machine!

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE!!! Established 1845.

E. HOWE., JR.,

ORIGINAL INVENTOR AND PATENTEE. FETHESE Machines are strictly First Class, and for beauty and simplicity of construction, durability, and efficiency in ng, are unequale to any. They make a tight lock suitch nearly slike upon toth sides of the goods, than that made rany other machine. They are capable of duing a greater variety of work than any her family machine. The \$50 machine is warranted to do as ne work as the Wheeler & Wilson, and as heavy as the large inger mahine. Family Machines.-- Prices: \$60, \$70, \$60, \$50

and \$100.

The Howe Cylinder Machines, for all leather stitching, such as Boot and Shoe work, Carriage trimming, Harners work, &c., have always held a reputation far above any other machines—a fact universally admitted. No other Leather Machines as small a needle as the Howe Cylinder Machines. Price: \$135 and \$150. What Constitutes a Good Sewing Machine! 1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and asily kept in order.

2. It should make a tight lock stitch, alike on both sides of the . It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed. 4. It should be able to use cotton thread or silk.

5. It should be able to use cotton thread or silk.

5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to blin. with rapidity and without changing the tension.

6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads and with uniformity.

7. It should have a stoulght needle; curred ones are liable to break.

treak.

8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.

9. It should be able to bind with a sinder, hem with a hearner, should stitch, fell; run and gather.

10. It should be always ready to work.

11. Is should be capable of using the game size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colorest thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of the cloth to be guites.

silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of the cloth to be united.

12. It should be able to make a long or short stitch

13. It should commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.

13. It should massly and make but little moise.

15. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.

16. It should not be liable to get out of order.

17. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches. 18 It should not be liable to cil the operator's dress.

19. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with all chain stitch 28. It should not be " more trouble than it is worth."

The Howe Family and Leather Machines are warrented to give etter estimactoon than Any other machine- in the market, or The Heat Newling Machine Cotton is the City an excellent article, 25c per spool, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE,

GET THE BEST!

ON Saturday Morning, December 24th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, and no reserve, the fol-lowing articles to wit; 2 Full canopy Mahogany Bed 4 Kitchen Tables. stends,
S. Kliga'eti Bockers,
Half canopy Bo-ewood Bed- 4 Martle top Washstands, 1 Half esnopy Ro-ewood Red.
2 Martie top Washstands,
2 Plain top de
12 Assorted Cottags Belstrads,
3 Print top de
13 Print top de
14 Diving fulfing leaf Tables,
15 Breasfast do do 7 Cans Rockers,
3 Mahogony extension do 13 Assorted Book cases,
4 Martie top Parlor Tables,
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4 Martie top Parlor Tables,
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4 Recond hand Cook atoves,
1 Light & Bradury new piano, 6 Bining room de
1 Christopher second-band do 3 Glass Mirrors,
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3 do Rim do 9 Assorted Wardrobes,
5 Child's Gribs,
And Tarious articles not mentioned.

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Try it, and you will use no other. Orders can be left in Bex 94, P O, or at the Yard back of M & C B R Depot. BAM'L J. AGN BIF. 2620 REWARD. WILL give the above reward for the delivery at Mr. Ham-ner's Stables, of a SETTER DOG, lost on the 14th inst. Said deg is about 2 years old, weighs 56 or 66 lbs, o dor black and white; supposed to be in the city, or between the city and Mr. V. McNairy's. [dect2-dla] Billiards! Billiards!!

HAVE for sale Three First Class Jenny Lind Tables, with patent Phelan Combination Cushions Marble Bets, Balls, Cues, and all the fixtures. Any one desirous of pur basing one or more tables, will do well to call and see them, as they will be seld at a very great sacrifice. I can be found at my Book Binderry, No. 19 Dealerick street.

JOHN O. FEHR.

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